

**A KIDWELLY TOWN RENTAL  
OF THE EARLY 16th CENTURY (TEMP. HENRY VII)  
(1499 to 1504)**

By W. H. MORRIS, M.A.

INTRODUCTION

AMONG the records of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Public Record Office is a lengthy document endorsed, "Extent of manors within the Lordship of Kidwelly 15-19 Henry VII". The manors are given as follows *Iscoed, Uchcoed, Penryn, Llanellthy, Maynor Cadogan Iskennen, Llannon, Hengoed, Burwyk, Llaneddy, Carnwallon, the town of Kydwelly, St. Ishmaels, and Messor Patrie*, all controlled from the castle at Kidwelly which was the administrative centre of the extensive Duchy possessions in West Wales. The extent, or rental, takes the form of a list of the names of the tenants of the Duchy and an assessment of the rents they paid for their holdings. The assessments were sworn before local officials such as the Receiver and Steward by representatives, or jurors, of the various classes of tenantry. Such a document can yield much valuable information, not only genealogical and topographical but also on land tenure, particularly as the wide extent of the lordship afforded a marked contrast between the Anglicised parts along the coastal fringe and the thoroughly Welsh areas such as Iskennen.

The document which is here presented, and translated, is that part of the rental which applies to the town and chartered borough of Kidwelly. It offers material for several aspects of research—place-names, family names, burgage tenure, the composition of the burgess body etc. but the adoption of a street by street method reveals fully, and for the first time, the physical shape of the town, the extent to which it had grown since its tentative beginnings in the bailey, or enclosure, adjoining the massive motte castle built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, in the first decade of the 12th century on the steep west bank of the Gwendraeth Fach river. It is with this aspect of the town's history that this introduction is concerned. Ideally, one could have wished for the existence of a series of such rentals for the earlier periods in order to assess growth at different points but rentals seem to have been renewed infrequently. None have yet come to light and their very existence is doubtful. What one has to fall back on for aid is a miscellaneous, disparate, series of records such as Ministers' Accounts, Court Rolls, borough and ecclesiastical charters, the various Calendars of State Papers etc. Most of them can be made to yield nuggets of information for the purpose of tracing the physical growth of the town but the sum total of their evidence would not be very great, or satisfying, were it not for the large number of private deeds in the Muddlescombe Collection in the National Library of Wales, which start in the late 13th century and continue to the end of the 17th. Here, with a gratifying degree of consecutiveness, are the numerous private charters of burgesses and others yielding, in the delineation of

the boundaries of their tenements, frequent references to the names of streets slowly coming into being as the town grew.

Kidwelly was in origin a castle town, deliberately founded to contribute to the consolidation of the Norman process of conquest in the early 12th century. The name is of great antiquity and was in preconquest times attached to an area which extended from the Towy river near Carmarthen to the Loughor estuary in the east. It formed part of an administrative and political division, known as a commote, of the ancient native kingdom of Deuheubarth. When Henry I was drawn into affairs in West Wales he put the commote in the charge of his chief minister, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury who proceeded to establish it as a Norman lordship with its boundaries largely unchanged. The centre of the new authority was the castle he built on the lower Gwendraeth Fach, intended to give him, of necessity, a strong base from which to control and administer the new lordship. It was an earth and timber structure consisting of a towering, artificial mound, or motte, defended by a deep ditch. On the flattened summit, ringed by a stockaded rampart, were erected stout wooden buildings. Roger incorporated a natural feature in its defence, the steep shale cliff rising above the river with the motte crowning its summit. Thus, on the landward side, the ditch needed only to be semi-circular with both ends of it resting on the edge of the cliff.

The important role the castle was intended to fulfil required the addition of a bailey adjoining it. This was laid out on its southern side. A short transverse ditch running west from the semi-circular castle ditch defined its northern limits, the whole forming a roughly wedged shape area tapering to the south. As part of the outer or first line defence of the castle the bailey too demanded protection by earthen rampart and ditch. Its eastern or river-side was defended by a continuation of the same natural feature utilised by the motte—the shale cliff which, however, was less precipitous at this point and was probably strengthened by a rampart. On the more exposed and vulnerable western and southern sides the ramparts were reinforced by a ditch along the line of what is now New Street but which, significantly, the rental describes as Ditch street, a name which it retained well into the 19th century. The short transverse ditch cut from that of the castle completed the defences. The ditches beyond this, to the north of the castle, were probably not part of the original plan for the bailey. The Ministers' Accounts covering the period of the Glyndwr rebellion, when the castle was under threat of attack, refer to the digging of new ditches in this area, for its greater protection. Archaeological investigation here might yield some interesting information on this later phase of the castle's history.

It was within the bailey that there was induced to settle a small, alien community whose activities as traders and agriculturists were intended not only to supplement and support the garrison but also to spread out into the countryside to consolidate the conquest. Their presence was in time to bring about a division of the lordship into Englishry, or "foreignry", and Welshry based on racial and economic grounds.

The former was confined to the coastal belt with settlements at Llanelli, Pembrey and Llandyry, West of Kidwelly it extended to the lower reaches of the Towy near Iscoed, with communities at Halgynchirch (now Llansaint), Penallt, and in the vicinity of a Celtic church dedicated to St. Ishmael. In the Welshry the inhabitants were allowed to retain much of their traditional ways of life provided they acknowledged the authority of the new order. The terms Englishry and Welshry continued to be used for local administrative purposes well into the 18th century long after the racial and economic divisions had lost their significance.

Evidence for these beginnings comes almost entirely from incidental, but significant, details which can be gleaned from a charter of Roger to the monks of Sherborne Abbey in Dorset. It was given by Roger himself in the "castle of Kadweli", a fact which firmly sets its completion between 1106 when he was put in charge of the commote, and July 1114 the date which is now confidently assigned to the charter. Among the witnesses was Alwyn, "the priest of the town". A newly erected water mill with its ditch formed one of the boundaries of the carucate granted to Sherborne and the house of "Balba" formed another. English, French, and Flemish settlers, "burgesses" as they are described, were working land at Penallt and Pembrey and were present at the dedication of a cemetery three days after the ceremony in the castle. Within the bailey they had probably already been allocated their building plots, or burgages, and were paying for them the customary annual rent of 12d to Roger acting on behalf of the King. The other piece of evidence in this period is a charter granted by Henry I to "the men of Cadweli" giving them freedom from tolls upon their goods and merchandise. It is undated but it is reasonable to assume that it was granted between 1106 and 1114. These were modest enough privileges and did not confer borough status but they were desirable and underlined the intention to establish, and encourage, Kidwelly as a centre for trade and commerce. The frequent references to it as port throughout the Medieval period serve to confirm this.

In addition to the carucate of land, Roger gave to Sherborne part of the hill called "Mons Salomonis". There is not much doubt about its location as the hill to the west of the town but the whereabouts of the carucate are much more difficult to determine. Although its boundaries are delineated by the proximity of the river and several unnamed streams, the absence of place-names, suggesting the newness of the settlement, makes precise identification impossible. The likelihood is that it lay across the river from the castle and near the site chosen by Roger for the establishment of a small priory as a daughter house of the Benedictine order of Sherborne Abbey. His charter does not indicate whether it was already in existence but it may have been in process of building. In its vicinity there came into being a foreign community, tenants of the Prior, who worked on his manor but never attained the extensive privileges of self government which the burgesses in the bailey were to enjoy. No ditch or rampart defended their cluster of tenements which by the middle of the 14th century had taken shape as St. Mary Street, a

development which in the fullness of time was to contribute to the present layout of the town.

The growth of the town was in the early centuries spasmodic and uncertain, disrupted by burning and looting in Welsh attacks in 1190, 1215, 1231, and 1257. Thereafter there began a more prosperous, stable period due in large measure to the activities of the Chaworth family which had come into possession of the lordship through marriage to an heiress of the De Londres, holders of the lordship after Roger of Salisbury. Payne de Chaworth obtained in 1268 a grant from Henry III which allowed the burgesses to hold two weekly markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and also a yearly fair. It was an important concession benefiting not only Payne who received the tolls but also encouraging the economic and commercial life of the town by attracting traders and merchants from without. Military and political affairs also served to stimulate growth. Payne by about 1275 had skilfully adapted the outdated motte castle he had inherited from his De Londres ancestors to meet new demands in military architecture. Retaining the massive mound, he built on its summit a quadrilateral shaped stone inner ward with four strong drum towers, one at each corner, a transformation which turned it into one of the most powerful baronial fortresses. It was probably barely completed before the outbreak of hostilities with Llywelyn in 1276. Payne, a close friend of Edward I, was made commander of royal forces to deal with Llywelyn's supporters in West Wales. Castle and town, along with Carmarthen and Cardigan, became assembly points for Payne's soldiery drawn from many English shires and Welsh marcher lordships. Kidwelly's sea borne trade grew with the arrival of military equipment and stores and food which could not be found from local resources. Bristol was the chief supply base but other West Country ports contributed such as Bridgwater, Totnes and Dartmouth, contacts which without doubt were maintained and extended in more peaceful times.

Payne died in 1279 shortly after the successful outcome of the campaign and was succeeded by his brother Patrick. In 1280 he requested from the king licence to enclose the town with walls. This took the form of a grant of murage whereby the cost of erection would be borne by the imposition of a tax upon specified saleable articles coming into the town. In the first instance it was to run for five years but in 1281 was extended by another three. The terms of Edward's grant made it clear that considerations of greater defence and security were uppermost at a time when Llywelyn, although checked in the first campaign, still posed a formidable threat. Defence by ditch and rampart alone was by now inadequate, even outdated, and a walled town was a necessary adjunct and complement to the new-found strength of the castle. Defence apart, it conferred new status and prestige. The walls and gateways were certainly in existence before 1332 as one of the Muddlescombe deeds proves (Appendix 2) but no evidence has come to light to date their completion more precisely.

It is in the 14th century, with the aid of the Muddlescombe deeds, that it is possible to glimpse an incipient expansion and the emergence of streets outside the walls, stimulated by immigration which had increased congestion within the bailey. It was a natural, spontaneous, and unplanned accretion beyond the security of the walls which, however, were not demolished and then rebuilt to embrace it, as happened in Carmarthen. There were two areas of growth, both governed by the existence of route ways. The first of these led from the bailey westward over the hill, the Mons Salomonis of Roger's charter, to the Towy and the ferry crossing to Llanstephan—the way Gerald the Welshman and Archbishop Baldwin must have taken in 1188 to reach Carmarthen. Along the line of this, shortly after emerging from the bailey, there had developed a cluster of tenements at a place called Scholand which occurs in a deed of 1369. In 1393 William Bonter, chaplain, granted a tenement in "a street (vico) called Scholand". By the 18th century the name had been corrupted to Shoe lane street and is now Ferry road. The same deed, in delineating the boundaries of the tenement gives a clue to the existence of another street, "Boierstrete is lake". leading into it. The "lake" element in the name refers to a stream, a "laque", along which Boiertstrete had spread. This is the Bower Street of the rental and now the lower part of Water Street. Where the streets converged and created an open space was the site of a market cross referred to in the rental. The other development was also linear, along the route from the east which crossed the river, turned sharply to avoid a hillock and then passed into the bailey through its southern gate. This was the causeway, "Le Cawsey", not so named in the rental, raised above a marsh (Morfa Mawr), used by the burgesses as commons, which skirted it on its seaward side. The probability is that it was a pre-conquest route and used by the Normans in their advance into the commote from the east. Le Cawsey is the "royal way" in a deed of 1392 and the spread of tenements along it seems to be typical of an expansion encouraged by a bridge head. It is today known as Bridge Street. The present "Causeway Street" is the result of 18th century growth and probably does not represent the line of the original Le Cawsey which, as some evidence suggests, veered towards the churchyard, passed to the left of the Town Hall, joined Monksford Street and continued as the route way over Pembrey Mountain to Llanelli and beyond to the Loughor crossing. Branching from Le Cawsey was a short length of street, the "Frogmerstrete" of the rental, and "Vrogemerystrete" in a 1345 deed. It is now the town end of Station Road and was in origin a pathway to burgesses' holdings on "Le West Hill".

Much of the undoubted increase in the town's prosperity was owed to the influence and authority of the house of Lancaster holders of the lordship since 1298 when Maud, the last of the Chaworths, was married to Henry Earl of Lancaster. Henry, with far greater resources than the Chaworths, started a building programme on the castle which within ten years had added immeasurably to its strength by the construction of an outer line of defence to the inner ward, with a large gateway at the southern end of it. When finished it had taken essentially the form it bears today. Lancastrian piety also contributed to the rebuilding of the priory church into



the parish church of St. Mary which is effectively a new building of the early 14th century. Urban prosperity may be reflected in its exceptionally broad nave, the two chapels forming transepts, and the impressive south porch, north-west tower and spire probably added towards the end of the century. Lack of documentation makes it extremely difficult to gauge the commercial life of the town but the few items that survive are not without significance. Walter and Adam Aylward each borrowed £100 from Henry of Lancaster for trading purposes in 1341 and another member of the family, Thomas, exported a cargo of hides to Gascony in 1356. Towards the end of the century a Welsh burgess, John ap Owen, was a prominent merchant. The privileges and concessions enjoyed by the burgesses were embodied in a charter of 1356 which was largely a confirmation of one granted in 1309.

The expansion beyond the walls was, however, viewed with concern by Duchy officers in 1401, on one of their periodical visits, at a time when the Glyndwr revolt was expected to erupt in West Wales. They hinted darkly at imminent danger and drew up ordinances for "the benefit and salvation" of the town. Their concern lay not only with the security of the walled town in face of the expected onslaught but also with the growth outside it. The ordinances make it clear that much of the commercial and social life had shifted markedly from the bailey. Burgages were deserted and in a state of neglect and public markets were held outside the walls. All these developments loosened the hold of the Duchy upon the borough, opening the way to illicit trading, the evasion of tolls and payment of rents, encouraging those who were not burgesses to, unlawfully, share in the privileges of burgesship. The ordinances were a strong attempt to reverse this trend and to restore the importance of the bailey. All holding burgages were to repair them within a stated period, and to reside in them, on penalty of forfeiting them to Englishmen of the King's choosing. Markets were to be held in the accustomed place within the walls and the retailing of all forms of food and drink outside was forbidden. Failure to obey would mean that victuals were to be forfeited to the King and the proceeds of the sale of half of them were to be handed to burgesses residing within the bailey to be used in the upkeep of the walls.

Two years later, in October 1403, the walls were breached by Glyndwr's French and Welsh forces under Henry Donne but the castle successfully withstood a three week siege. Damage to the town was extensive, particularly to the "schirehall" above the south gate. The burgesses, mindful of their transgressions and failure to make their town secure, petitioned the King to be allowed to retain their tenements and privileges and undertook to repair the walls. They received a pardon in December 1403 with restoration of their liberties for having made good the damage. But the effects of the revolt were long lasting and recovery slow. Special consideration had to be given to the burgesses for their inability to pay their rents between 1403 and 1406. There is a significant gap in the run of Muddlescombe deeds from 1409 to 1423. It seems likely that many burgesses and others had fled the town. The Crown attempted to revive its fortunes and to induce new townsmen

to settle by the granting of a new charter in 1443. The town became a corporate body well in line with the most progressive elements in municipal development, with extensive powers of self-government, the creation of the Mayoralty, the right of holding its own lands and its own Hundred Court, and a monopoly of trade within a five mile radius. There was still the same insistence that markets should be held within the walls, and the memory of the revolt was kept fresh. The charter harked back to "the malice of the Welshmen" as the cause of the town's troubles and enjoined that no Welshman was allowed to act as a juror in a case concerning an Englishman. Nevertheless it undoubtedly served to revive the town and Welsh burgesses seem not to have been excluded from municipal affairs. Welsh names were becoming more frequent in the Muddlescombe deeds towards the end of the century and the rental shows a significant number of Welsh burgesses.

The rental embodies the slow, fitful evolution of the town over some 400 years. The total number of burgages used as dwellings was about 136, compared with some 164 in a survey taken in the early 17th century (1609), but if former burgages converted to other uses are included the total would appear to be 172. There were 5 half-burgages, 14 tenements probably held by freeholders who were not burgesses, 10 messuages with or without gardens, and 8 cottages. The greatest concentration lay to the west and north west of the bailey along the Scholand, Bower and Ditch street axis. The bailey, the former core, had only three burgages, seven tenements and eight cottages, the last perhaps indicative of its decline in status. Four burgages had been converted into gardens, possibly because of their ruinous state. A hint of this may be contained in the Ministers' accounts for 1496 where a burgage is described as unroofed and fallen to the ground. The precise measurements of the gardens might give a clue to the size of burgage plots and the regularity with which they were laid out. They appear not to have been of uniform size, one for instance, 180 ft. by 24 ft., another 64 ft. by 18 ft.

No street names are given within the bailey. Today's triangular outline is not likely to have been the result of an early, planned layout. The present Castle street follows the original line of that which is described in 1361 (Appendix 3) as "the highway leading to the castle" from the point where it entered the bailey through the south gate. Where it neared the castle there developed an open space, "the Green" in the 18th century, which was probably the site of the market cross. The other streets seem to have grown rather haphazardly out of lanes and passage ways.

Leland, on his visit some forty years later, noted three gates. The rental refers to two of them, the west, fronting part of Ditch street, of which no trace remains, and the north gate above the short transverse ditch from the castle ditch. This, along with a stretch of the wall, survives. The more elaborate south gate is not mentioned. Leland describes it as containing the ruins of a "fair toun haul, and under, a prison", the former probably that which was damaged during the Glyndwr attack. South of the bridge, along the line of Le Cawsey, were eight burgages, one half-burgage, and two messuages. The existence of three burgages in St. Mary's

street seems to point to the spreading of burgages along Le Cawsey and its physical joining with the lower end of this street. The dwellings of the Prior's tenants in the rest of St. Mary street numbered some 28 in a priory rental of 1518. This physical, and presumably social and commercial, union did not receive the blessing of the Duchy administration. The medieval insistence on all activity having to take place within the walls died hard and in 1524 the burgesses were, among other things, indicted because, contrary to their charter of 1443, they were holding a market in the Prior's street, in foreign land".

Isolated from this pattern was a group of burgages lying close along the route to the east, which skirted the manor of Muddlescombe and the settlement at Llandyry in the foreignry, crossed the Gwendraeth Fawr river by Spudder's bridge. climbed Pembrey mountain and made for Llanelli. These were at Stockwell, Monksford, Le Holwey and Longe street, the first two in close proximity to each other, and all of them appearing in 14th and 15th century Muddlescombe deeds. Monksford by the 18th century had extended along what is now Abbey street to meet St. Mary Street (Lady street) at its upper end. Le Holwey (Holloway lane) lay a little further back along the route, branching off from it near Muddlescombe. It was to remain isolated from the general town pattern. All these names have survived except that of Longe Street, with 14 burgages, all trace of which disappeared after the 17th century. Its location presents some difficulty. Beyond the bare affirmation of its existence the rental offers no help. Muddlescombe deeds of the 17th century, which name it variously as Lange and Lane street, appear to place it west of Le Holwey and as joining a path running from the town to the commons at Morris Cross now traversed by the Kidwelly-Pembrey road. Another isolated but much smaller cluster of burgages lay on the hillside west of the town at Le Arles and Le Cobwell and in the vicinity of the Ferry way ("Le Very Wey") to the passage of the Towy.

Leland perceived the town as clearly divided by the bridge into Old and New. The former was the walled town all but deserted, although there was still a strong concentration of dwellings in Bower street, Ditch street, and Scholand. His view that the latter was "but newly made" needs qualification. It was new only in the sense that by the time of his visit the shift of the commercial and civic life of the town to the St. Mary street and Le Cawsey axis had become marked. A Muddlescombe deed of 1574 reveals the existence of a civic hall ("the Yeld haull") which in the 1609 survey can be located firmly in the new town and in the vicinity of the present structure. It might also be that the newness he perceived could be attributed in some measure to rebuilding after a fire which he mentions as having taken place a few years before his visit.

The later fortunes of the town are of course beyond the terms of this introduction. Subsequent development did not profoundly alter its medieval stamp which is still strong upon it. The layout of the streets is, in essence, that of the rental. The press of traffic has to come to terms with narrow streets, bends, and sharp turns created



by leisurely and unplanned growth over centuries. The townscape, despite the injudicious siting of some dwellings and housing estates in this century, and also rushes of miscellaneous clutter, still affords intimate glimpses of the past at many points. No major re-development appears to loom and the designation in 1971 of the medieval core of the town as a conservation area will, it is hoped, serve to safeguard, preserve and enhance its character, although the price must be eternal vigilance.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, RENTALS AND SURVEYS, D.L.43/12/14.ff.74 -  
83.  
(PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE)

Extent of manors within the Lordship of Kidwelly  
(15-19 *Henry VII*)

**THE TOWN OF KIDWELLY**

Note

"etc." in the translation represents the phrase, "eisdem terminis" ('at the same terms', i.e. Easter and Michaelmas) when abbreviated to "e.t." in the text. Brackets are used to denote the insertion of necessary words or letters.

**THE VILL OF KYDWELLY**

EXTENTS renewed and made there before Richard Owen, Receiver of the lord king, and others, to wit for the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth years of the reign of King Henry VII, by a warrant of that King dated at Westminster the 20th. day of March in the 14th. year of his reign, remaining among the warrants of the Exchequer of Kydwelly, by the oaths of Thomas Britte, Thornas Perot, David Ychan, Thomas Colyn, Owen Dier, Thomas ap Madok, Roger Hervy, Gt' (?Walter) Ormonde, Walter Nicholas, John Etton', Richard Aylward, John Gybbe the elder, John Willy, William Saer, William Kyng, John Franncce, John Llewelin, Robert Ffrannce, John Hoiskyn and William Colyn the elder, who, having been sworn and charged, say that

**THE BAILY**

Owen ap Cadogan holds one garden there which was lately one burgage containing in length 180 feet and in breadth 24 feet, and renders each year at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas equally 12d

Richard Aylward holds one garden there and renders for it each year etc 4d

John Don, knight, holds a tenement there with a garden containing in length 64 feet and in breadth 18 feet, and renders for it each year etc 4d

John Etton holds a garden there containing 100 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, and renders for it each year 4d

Owen Dier holds a garden there of similar length and breadth, and renders for it each year at the same terms 4d

Meredith ap Ievan ap David Ychan holds one garden there which was formerly one burgage containing 64 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth, and renders for it each year etc. 2d

Jankyn Don holds one garden there which was lately one burgage containing 64 feet length and 18 feet in breadth, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

Richard Aylward holds one garden there which was one burgage, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

Elena Castell holds one tenement and one garden containing 24 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth, and renders for it each year etc 2d

John Don holds one tenement and one garden there containing 24 feet in length and 18 feet in breadth, and renders for it each year etc. 2d

Owen Dier holds two tenements and two gardens there of similar length and breadth, and renders for them each year 4d

Thomkyn Don holds one tenement and one garden there of similar length and breadth, and renders for them each year at the same term 2d

Morgan Maunsell, as of his wife's right, holds one burgage and one garden there containing in length 14 feet and in breadth 24 feet, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Morgan Maunsell, as of his wife's right, holds one tenement there without any garden, and renders for it each year etc 2d

The land of the chantry with a garden there containing 16 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, renders annually at the same terms 4d

A tenement without any garden there, which was once of John Joliff, barber, renders each year at the same terms 3d

A dove-cote there renders each year etc 2d

Thomkyn Don holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 14d

Thomas Percyvall holds one cottage there without any garden, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

Richard Aylward holds one cottage there without any garden, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

Thomas Colyn holds one cottage there without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

levan ap Llewelin Hire holds one cottage there without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

Owen Dier holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

BOWER STRETE, to wit from the eastern part outside the north gate of the Bailly to Pitcroft and thence on the north side to the cross in Scholand. Elena Colyn holds one burgage and one garden there which were lately of John Curteys, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Jankyn Don holds one burgage there which was lately of Jankyn Piers, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

Isot Walter holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year 12d

Walter Nicholas holds one burgage and one large garden which were lately of David Jeroth, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

The heirs of Robyn Don hold one tenement which was lately of John Skydmore, and render for it each year at the same terms 6d

Elena Colyn holds one burgage there which was lately of John Colyn, and renders for it each year at the same terms 8d

Thomas Perot holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

William Gilford holds one tenement which was lately of John Richards, and render(sic) for it each year at the same terms 8d

The heirs of Robyn Don hold one burgage which was lately of Jankyn Colman, and render for it each year etc 12d

John Joliff holds one burgage there which was lately of Watkyn Jolif, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

William Jeroth of Halgynchirch holds one burgage there which was lately of Jak Jeroth, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

John Don, knight, holds one burgage there which was lately of Jankyn Ievan, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

Philipp Hire holds one burgage there and renders for it each year etc 12d

John ap Moris holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Watkyn Chamberleyn holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Thomas Barette holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Gruffudd Rede esquire holds one and a half acres of pasture there, which were formerly nine burgages, and renders for them each year 5s

Howel ap Jankyn Ychan holds one burgage and one garden there which were lately of Thomas Don Webbe, and renders for them each year etc 12d

David ap John holds two burgages there, and renders for them each year etc 2s

Gruffin Rede esquire holds 4 acres of arable land there which were formerly twenty burgages, and renders for them each year at the same terms 4s

David ap Meredith holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Elena Colyn holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 18d

John Ffrannse holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Thomas ap Madoc holds one burgage and renders for it each year etc 12d

William Day holds one burgage and renders for it each year etc 12d

SCHOLAND

Walter Nicholas holds one burgage and a large garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Thomas Britte holds two burgages with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 2s

Thomas Hugh holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

John Hopkyn holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Walter Nicholas holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

John Adam holds one burgage and two large gardens there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 2s

Ievan ap Llewelin Hire holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John Druez and Elena his wife, as of right of the said Elena, hold one burgage and one garden there, and render for them each year etc 12d

John Gybbe holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Maurice ap Owen holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

John Don, knight, holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Thomas Britte holds one burgage with a large garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Ievan ap Llewelin Hire holds one burgage with a large garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

John Druez, as of right of Elena Castell his wife, holds one burgage there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

John Etton holds on lease one burgage, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Ievan ap Llewelin Hire holds on lease there one burgage, and renders for it each year etc 12d



Thomas Perot holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Robert Perot holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Walter Gybbe holds a burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

The chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary has there one burgage and renders for it each year etc 12d

Morgan Maunsell holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John Don, knight, holds two burgages and one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 2s

John Etton holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Richard Hynder holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

The heir of William Willy hold(sic) one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Thomas Perot holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Robert Perot holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Jankyn Don holds one messuage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 7d

Watkyn Nicholas holds a small messuage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 6d

The same Watkyn holds a small messuage there without any garden, and renders for it each year etc 8d

Gruffydd ap Cadogan holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Elyn Colyn holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Roger Hervy holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

#### DICHSTRET

Hopkyn Grethe holds one burgage with a small garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

William Colyn holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Roger Hervey holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

The heirs of Robert Don hold one burgage with a garden there, and render for them each year etc 12d

The heirs of the same Robert Don hold another burgage there, and render for it each year etc 12d

John Etton holds one burgage with a large garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

David Jolyff holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Jankyn Wilem holds a messuage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 4d

John Etton holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

The heirs of Robert Don hold one burgage with one garden there, and render for them each year etc 12d

The heirs of Owen Ailward hold one burgage with one garden there, and render for them each year etc 12d

Watkyn Nicholas holds one messuage there without any garden, and renders for it each year etc 4d

Margareta Colyn holds one burgage with a small garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Moris ap Owen holds one burgage there without any garden, and renders for it each year etc 12d

John Druez and Elena Castell his wife hold a half burgage there without any garden, and render for it each year etc 6d

David Jolif holds one burgage with a small garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Moris ap Owen holds one burgage there which is now a garden near the west gate of the Bailey, and renders for it each year etc 12d

John Etton holds on lease one burgage, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Ievan ap Llewelin Hire hold on lease there one burgage, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

Void David Jolyff holds one burgage with a little garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Moris ap Owen holds one burgage there which is now a garden near the west gate of the Baile, and renders for it each year 12d

#### ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BRIDGE OF THE VILL OF KYDWELLY

David Dier holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Owen Dier holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

The same Owen Dier holds half a burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 6d

The same Owen Dier holds half a burgage there, and renders for it each year etc 6d

Owen Don holds half a burgage with one garden there which were lately of John Moris, and renders for them each year etc 6d

Moris ap Owen holds half a burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 6d.

Joanna Hoper holds half a burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 6d

Morgan Maunsell holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Thomas ap Madok holds one burgage with a garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Roger Hervy holds one burgage with one garden, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Thomas Colyn holds one messuage with one garden called Crabbishey, and renders for them each year etc 8d

The messuage appertaining to the chantry of St. Nicholas there renders each year etc 4d

Roger Hervy holds one burgage without a garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Watkyn Nicholas holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Moris Kyng holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

#### LE ARLEZ AND LE COB WELL

William Colyn holds one burgage with one garden at Arles, and renders for them each year etc 4d

Watkyn Don holds one burgage with one garden on the west side of Le Cobwell, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John Don, knight, holds one burgage with one garden there on the west side of le Cobwell, and renders for them each year etc 12d

#### FFROGMORSTRETE

Thomas Percyvall holds two burgages without any garden there, of which two burgages one is now a brewing house and the other burgage is now a barn,

and renders for them each year etc 2s

Watkyn Ormond holds one burgage with one small garden which were lately of Elena Legette, and renders for them each year etc (*blank*)

Moris ap Owen holds one burgage with one garden there which were formerly of Gt (? Walter) ap Ievan ap David, and renders for them each year etc 12d

#### LONGSTRETE

Watkyn Ormonnd holds one burgage without any garden there which was lately of Richard Robyn, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Roger Hervy holds one cottage without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 2d

The heir of Robert Don holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

Tharn' ap Morgan as of the right of Joanna Don his wife holds one burgage there which was lately of John Aylward, and renders for it each year etc 12d

John Don, knight, holds four tenements and one burgage with one (? garden) there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Moris ap Owen holds one burgage with one garden which were lately of John Castell, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John Halisbery holds one burgage with one garden there which were lately of David Keis, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Watkyn Ormonnd holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

The guardians of the light of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Kydwelly hold one burgage with one garden there, and render for them each year etc 12d

William Hugh holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

William Colyn the elder holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Robert Ffranse holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Ievan Beder holds one burgage which is now one garden, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

William Hugh holds one burgage there which is now a little close, and renders for it each year etc 12d

John Don, knight, holds one burgage there which is now one garden, and renders for it each year etc 12d

## HOLWEY

William Hugh holds two burgages with one garden and diverse lands at Pyngette and renders for them each year etc 2s



Henry Ianto the heir of John Lagull of Llannelthy, holds one acre and one quarter of land and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

#### SEINT MARY STRETE

John Don holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

John Etton holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Gruffin ap David ap Eynon holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Gruffith ap Howell holds one messuage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 6d

John Jerorth holds one messuage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 9d

Sir Thomas Jor', chaplain holds one messuage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 9d

#### STOKWELL

The heir of William Jerorth holds one park or small close there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

John Gybbe holds one burgage there which [is] now one garden, and renders for it each year etc 12d

William Llewelin holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

William Kyng holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Janyn Milis holds one burgage with one garden, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John Ychan holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Hoiskyn Willym holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

John ap Madok holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

leuan ap Llewellyn ap Philip holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Morgan Keis holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

David ap Rhys Whith holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

Thomas Gethyn holds one burgage with one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

The same Thomas holds one other burgage there with a garden there, and renders for them each year etc 12d

Deyo Morgan holds one burgage without any garden there, and renders for it each year at the same terms 12d

Isbell Butler holds one little close there, and renders for it each year etc 12d

William Sair holds one burgage with a large garden in Monkysford, and renders for them each year etc 12d

William Kyng holds one burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

The same William Kyng holds one other burgage and one garden there, and renders for them each year at the same terms 12d

#### THE RENTS OF THE LANDS OF THE BURGESSES

William Kyng holds certain lands at Pengwern which were lately of John Cadogan, and renders for them each year etc 1d 1/2d

Thomas Perot holds certain lands at Halgynchirch which were formerly of Thomas Don, and renders for them each year etc 1d

Robert Malefaunt holds certain lands near le very Wey which were formerly of Wilcok Moll, and renders for them each year at the same terms 7d 1/2d

Thomas Perot of Halgynchurch holds certain lands at Stoneroch, and renders for them each year at the same terms 2d

Certain lands lie at Holwey which belong to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Kydwelly, (and) render annually etc 3d

Jankyn Wilym holds certain lands there called Largelond which were formerly of Richard Sander, and renders for them each year 1d

Richard Aylward holds certain lands at Stoneroch which were formerly of Walter Aylward, and renders for them each year etc 4d

John Etton holds certain lands called Hoggeparke, and renders for them each year etc 4d

Roger Hervy holds certain lands called Godemanneslond which were formerly of Thomas Butter of Scholand, and renders for them each year etc 6d

The lands there which were lately of Roger Cad render each year etc 3d

The lands there which were lately of Thomas ap Gove render each year etc 1d

The lands there which were formerly of John Colman, junior, render each year etc 2d

#### RENTS OF THE SITES OF THE WEIRS

William Dier, lessee of the weir near the bridge of the vill renders each year at the same terms 6d

#### RENTS OF CAPONS

The heir of Robert Don holds certain lands which were formerly of John Colman, junior, and renders for them each year at the term of Michaelmas only two capons of value 4d

The heir of the same Robert Don holds certain lands called Rodehill which were formerly of John Skydmore, knight, and renders for them each year at the same terms 4d

#### RENTS OF PEPPER

David ap Howell Wilym holds certain lands at Gwenllianis feld which were formerly of Walter ap Moris, and renders for them each year half a pound of pepper to the value of at the term of Michaelmas only 12d

John ap Howell Wilym holds certain lands which were lately of Ievan Stephin and John Henry, and renders for them each year at the same terms half a pound of pepper to the value of 12d

Jankyn Don and John Barette and the heirs of Jankyn Ailward hold certain parcels which were lately of William Don, John Aylward, and Thomas Barete, and render for them each year at the same terms a pound of pepper to the value of 2s

Lands at Gwenllianis feld which were formerly of Thomas Don render each year at the same terms half a pound of pepper to the value of 12d

Richard Ailward holds certain lands at Gwenllianis feld which were formerly of Walter Ailward, and renders for them each year at the same terms a pound of pepper to the value of 2s

Walter Nicholas holds certain lands at Gwenllianis feld which were formerly of John Wherow, and renders for them each year at the same terms a pound of pepper to the value of 2s

#### RENTS OF HORSE-SHOES WITH NAILS

William Dier holds one parcel of lands called le Parke which were formerly of John Curteis, and renders for them each year etc. 4 horseshoes to the value of 4d.

Thomas Percyvall holds certain lands which were formerly of Roger Ailward, and renders for them each year etc., 4 horseshoes to the value of 4d.

#### RENTS OF CINNAMON

Nicholas Ballet holds certain lands at Bronholand which were formerly of William Don, and renders for them each year at the same terms half a pound of cinnamon to the value of 2d

John ap Howell Wylym holds certain lands at Gwenllianys feld which were formerly of John Stephyn and John Harry, and renders for them each year at the same terms half a pound of cinnamon to the value of 2d

Watkyn Nicholas holds certain lands at Gwenllianis feld which were formerly of John Wherow, and renders for them each year at the same terms a pound of cinnamon to the value of 4d

Lands at Gwenllianys feld which were formerly of Walter Ailward and render each year at the same terms a pound of cinnamon to the value of 2d

SUM OF THE RENTS £9 7s. 1d.

For the farm of the stalls of the butchers at the terms of Easter and Michaelmas equally 6s

From John William Gruffuth for the farm of the fulling mill between Cadokysmyll and Middilmyll at the same terms 6s. 8d

For the issues of the market at the same terms 13s 4d

For the toll of the neighbouring district at the same terms 20s

EXTRA

SUM OF THE FARMS 46s.

Perquisites of the hundred (-court) are worth in ordinary years 48s.

## APPENDIX 1

Charter dated March 5th., 1318/19 : National Library of Wales, Muddlescombe 2222. Reproduced by courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

## TRANSLATION

Know present and future persons that we Nicholas Curteis and Ellen my wife by our unanimous consent have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed on behalf of ourselves and our heirs unto John Turman the younger one acre and ten perches of our land with its appurtenances lying in the precinct of Kydwelli in the field called Legatghiare between our own land on the west and north side and the land of Geoffrey Don on the east side and the path leading from Kedwelli to Halthenchirche on the south side. To have and to hold the said acre and ten perches of land with their appurtenances of the capital lords of that fee unto the said John and his heirs and assigns freely, quietly, well, and peacefully in fee and hereditarily in perpetuity. Rendering and making therefore annually to the capital lords of that fee the rents and services due and rightly accustomed. And we the aforesaid Nicholas and Ellen my wife and our heirs will warrant, acquit, and forever defend the said acre and ten perches of land with their appurtenances unto the aforesaid John and his heirs and assigns against all men and women. For this gift, grant, and the confirmation of our present charter, the aforesaid John gave to us in our hands forty shillings sterling. And in order that this our gift, grant, and the confirmation of our present charter may remain forever ratified, stable, and unshaken, we have strengthened this present charter with the impressions of our seals. The witnesses are Richard de Ripar', then steward of Kedwelli, Thomas Robert, receiver, William Legat, reeve of the vill, David Colman, Bernard Don, John Clement, John Botir, John le Web, William Wrench, and others. Dated at Kedwelli on Mondav next after the feast of St. David the bishop in the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward.



## APPENDIX 2

Charter dated May 22nd, 1332: National Library of Wales, Muddlescombe 308. Reproduced by courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

### TRANSLATION

Know present and future persons that I Alexander Aylward have given, granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed unto Richard Caym two parts of a certain messuage with the buildings thereupon erected within the walls of the bailiwick of Kedwelly ; those, to wit, which I formerly bought of Matilda Scholand and of John son of John Rogger they lie between the messuage of Laurence Don on the south side and a part of the messuage of William Aylward on the north side. To have and to hold the said two parts of the said messuage, with the buildings thereupon erected and its appurtenances of the capital lords of that fee to the said Richard Caym and his heirs and assigns freely, quietly, well, and peacefully by hereditary right by means of the rents and services due and accustomed therefrom in perpetuity. And I the aforesaid Alexander Aylward and my heirs will warrant, acquit, and forever defend the said two parts of the said messuage with the buildings thereupon erected and its appurtenances to the said Richard Caym and his heirs and assigns against all men. For this gift, grant, and the confirmation of this my present charter, the aforesaid Richard Caym gave me in my hands six and a half marks of sterling. And in order that this my gift, grant, and the confirmation of my present charter may remain ratified and stable for ever, I have strengthened this present charter with the impression of my seal. The witnesses are Richard de Ripar', then steward of Kedwelly, 'Lord' John Joie, receiver, Nicholas Torman, reeve of the vill, Richard Bernard, Walter Aylward, Geoffrey Clement, Bernard Don, William Aylward, Richard Watkyn, and others. Dated at Kedwelly on Friday next after the feast of St. Dunstan the Archbishop in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest.

## APPENDIX 3

Charter dated February 22nd., 1361/62: National Library of Wales, Muddlescombe 2055. Reproduced by courtesy of the National Library of Wales.

### TRANSLATION

Know present and future persons that I John Mochil have given, granted, and, by this my present charter, have confirmed unto John Glasier one burgage with its appurtenances in the bailiwick of Kedwelly, between the tenement of William Colman on the east side, and the tenement of John Oweyn on the west side and the south side, and the highway leading to the castle on the north side. To have and to hold the said burgage with its appurtenances unto the aforesaid John Glasier, his heirs and his assigns, freely, well, and in peace of the capital lord of that fee by

means of the services therefor due and rightly accustomed. And I the aforesaid John Mochil and my heirs will warrant and forever defend the aforesaid burgage with its appurtenances to the aforesaid John Glasier, his heirs and his assigns, against all men. In testimony of which I have affixed my seal to this my present charter. The witnesses are Walter atte Bergh', then steward of Kedwelly, William Corteys, reeve of the vill, William Don of Penholth, Henry Brit, Geoffrey Morice, Thomas Philpyn, John Oweyn, and others. Dated at Kedwelly on Tuesday, the feast of St. Peter's Chair, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the conquest.

### Notes

1 The office of "the reaper" (messor) responsible for collecting the rents of bond, or unfree, tenants, in the foreignry of St. Ishmael's, Llandyry ("Llandedyry"), and Pembrey.

2 P.R.O. Duchy of Lancaster, Ministers' Accounts, DL 29/584/9242 ; Account of Walter Morton, 6 Henry IV to Michaelmas 8 Henry IV "for the new digging and making of a ditch outside the east gate of the castle near the garden of the castle for protection, defence and safe custody .... 2s."

3 From the inspeximus by David, Bishop of St. David's, 15 October 1301, Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, IV, No. I, pp. 64-5, ed. J. Cayley, H. Ellis and B. Bandinel (1817-1830).

4 Knowles D. and Hadcock R.N., *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales*, p. 69. (London 1953).

5 *Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi asservati* 1199-1216, Ed. T. D. Hardy (1837). Record Commissioners' Publication: Charter of John, Dec.28, 1205, confirming the grant to Roger by Henry I.

6 D. D. Jones, *A History of Kidwelly*, Carmarthen 1908, pp. 52-53, Court Roll, Portfolio 215. No. 39 P.R.O.

7 *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1257-1300, p. 113, (Oct. 22, 1268).

8 *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1272-81, p. 418, (Dec. 8, 1280, and March 21, 1281).

9 Muddlescombe 2242 N.L.W.

10 Ibid. 2221.

11 Ibid. 2127.

12 Rev. Gruffydd Evans, *Carmarthenshire Gleanings (Kidwelly)*, Y Cymmrodor, Vol. XXV (1915), p. 142, note 2.

13 Muddlescombe 2247 N.L.W.

14 There is evidence that it underwent a major reconstruction in the early years of the 15th century. See *The History of the King's Works*, eds. Brown, Colvin, Taylor, Vol. 1, 1963, H.M.S.O., pp. 685-86.

15 *Documents relating to the Castle, Town and Lordship of Kidwelly from the earliest times to Henry VIII*, E. A. Lewis, Add. Mss., 454C, N.L.W. (Ancient Deeds L 3578 and 3580).

16 E. A. Lewis, *A Contribution to the Commercial History of Medieval Wales*, Y Cymmrodor, Vol. XXIV, p.51.

17 Ibid., p. 55, and *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1396-99.

18 T. O. Morgan, *Kidwelly Charters*, Arch. Cambr., 3rd Series, ii, (1856), pp. 274-7 (translation of the 1356 charter from a 1792 copy) : also, D. D. Jones, op., cit., pp. 121-126. There is a digest of the 1356 charter in Weinbaum, *BritishBorough Charters*, 1307-1660, Cambr. Univ. Press, 1943, with mention of the 1309 charter.

19 P.R.O. DL 41/10/49. (6 Oct., 1401).

20 J. E. Lloyd, *Owen Glendower* (1931), p. 76 W. H. Morris, *Cydweli (Kidwelly) and the Glyn Dwr Revolt*, Carm. Antiq., Vol. III, 1959.

21 P.R.O. DL 29/584/9242.

22 P.R.O. SC 8/255 No. 12723 (Ancient Petitions).

23 Cal. Patent Rolls, 1401-1405 (1 Dec. 1403).

24 P.R.O. DL 42/16 f. 203.

25 T. O. Morgan, *Kidwelly Charters*, Arch. Carnbr., ii., pp. 277-81 D. D. Jones, op. cit., pp. 126-130. Digest in Weinbaum, op. cit.

26 P.R.O. : DL 29/575/9101 (decay and decrease of rents and farms).

27 *The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland In or About the Years 1536-1539*, ed. L. T. Smith (London 1906).

28 E. A. Lewis, Add. Mss., 454C, N.L.W. (A.O. Misc. Book, 402, ff. 56-71).

29 P.R.O. : DL 3/16/R II. (Rex V. Mayor of Kidwelly).

30 "Ponte Rees Powdwr" in 1499 (Muddlescombe 2110), and "Pont Spoder" in 1626 (Muddlescombe 1446).

31 "Lange Street" in 1626 (Muddlescombe 1767), and "Lane Street" in 1675 (Muddlescombe 781).

32 "The Portway" in 1599 (Muddlescombe 618).

33 Muddlescombe 2216.

34 *A Survey of the Duchy of Lancaster Lordships in Wales*, 1609-1613, ed. William Rees, Cardiff, 1953.

35 Duchy of Lancaster, *Chancery Roll*, No. 68 records the grant for life to Thomas Yorarth, chaplain, of the chantry of St. Michael in the church of St. Mary, Kidwelly (29 Feb. 1492). B. A. Lewis, Add. Mss., 454C, N.L.W

36 The earliest recorded form is "Halwencherche" in a deed of 1280, *Penrice and Margam Deeds*, ed. Birch, 4th series, part iii, No. 2797, pp. 138-9, N.L.W. It has now been proved beyond reasonable doubt that it can be identified with Llansaint about two miles west of Kidwelly in the parish, and "foreignry", of St. Ishmaels, (Y Cymmrodor, Vol. XXV (1915), pp. 127-131, and Arch. Cambr. (1937), pp. 311-19). Its etymology is explained by Dr. B. G. Charles in *London Medieval Studies*, Vol. I, part 2, 1938, as *Eccelesia Omnium Sanctorum*, "the church of All Saints", from Old English "Halgena", genitive plural of "halga" saint, and "circe" church. It is referred to as *the church of All Saints in the territory of Cadweli* in a charter, undated but between 1115 and 1148, of Richard son of William addressed to Bernard, Bishop of St. David's, Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, IV, No. 2, p. 65. The church is still dedicated to All Saints. The Welsh form, "Llansaint", began to appear about the middle of the 16th century: cf. Appendix I for one of the many variant English forms..

37 Within the foreignry on the marsh between Kidwelly and Llandyry. In 1711 it is "Pinged Marsh alias Morva Pingett", Ashburnham MSS. 259-285, N.L.W.

38 One of the "open fields" about a mile north of the town on the south eastern side of Mynydd y Garreg. Cf. a grant of land in 1317 "in the field of Pengwern", Muddlescombe 2143.

39 Another of the "open fields" about a mile to the north of the town and close to the east bank of the Gwendraeth Fach river. Reputedly the site of the battle in 1135 between Gwenllïan, wife of Gruffydd ap Rhys, and the Norman garrison of the castle. She was captured and executed. Gerald the Welshman relates the event in his Itinerary, *The itinerary through Wales and the Description of Wales by Giraldus Cambrensis*, Everyman's edition, pp. 71-72. The area is still known as "Maes Gwenllïan".